

REMARKS

Claim Rejections

Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Norris et al. in view of Gallagher, Jr.

Drawings

It is noted that the Examiner has previously accepted the drawings as originally filed with this Application.

Claim Amendments

By this Amendment, Applicant has amended claim 4 of this application. It is believed that the amended claims specifically set forth each element of Applicant's invention in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112, and define subject matter that is patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art, taken individually or in combination.

The primary reference to Norris et al. teaches a simulated spoke wheel structure and is cited for teaching a neck and head formed on a shaft by a cold heating operation.

Norris et al. do not teach repeating the compressing step a) a predetermined number of at least three times to produce a finished neck section having a predetermined neck section cross-sectional area and a finished bending section having a predetermined bending section cross-sectional area; nor do Norris et al. teach after the compressing step a) has been performed a third time, the finished neck section has a diameter 1.15 times larger than an original diameter of the neck section.

The secondary reference to Gallagher, Jr. teaches, column 4, lines 43-51, performing a forging process one or more times to change a steel billet from a ½ inch diameter cut to a length of 4 inches into a "head of the resulting shank is approximately 3/8" thick and 3/4" wide."

Gallagher, Jr. does not teach repeating the compressing step a) a predetermined number of at least three times to produce a finished neck section

having a predetermined neck section cross-sectional area and a finished bending section having a predetermined bending section cross-sectional area; nor does Gallagher, Jr. teach after the compressing step a) has been performed a third time, the finished neck section has a diameter 1.15 times larger than an original diameter of the neck section.

Even if the teachings of Norris et al. and Gallagher, Jr. were combined, as suggested by the Examiner, the resultant combination does not suggest: repeating the compressing step a) a predetermined number of at least three times to produce a finished neck section having a predetermined neck section cross-sectional area and a finished bending section having a predetermined bending section cross-sectional area; nor does the combination suggest after the compressing step a) has been performed a third time, the finished neck section has a diameter 1.15 times larger than an original diameter of the neck section.

It is a basic principle of U.S. patent law that it is improper to arbitrarily pick and choose prior art patents and combine selected portions of the selected patents on the basis of Applicant's disclosure to create a hypothetical combination which allegedly renders a claim obvious, unless there is some direction in the selected prior art patents to combine the selected teachings in a manner so as to negate the patentability of the claimed subject matter. This principle was enunciated over 40 years ago by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in In re Rothermel and Waddell, 125 USPQ 328 (CCPA 1960) wherein the court stated, at page 331:

The examiner and the board in rejecting the appealed claims did so by what appears to us to be a piecemeal reconstruction of the prior art patents in the light of appellants' disclosure. ... It is easy now to attribute to this prior art the knowledge which was first made available by appellants and then to assume that it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art to make these suggested reconstructions. While such a reconstruction of the art may be an alluring way to rationalize a rejection of the claims, it is not the type of rejection which the statute authorizes.

The same conclusion was later reached by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Orthopedic Equipment Company Inc. v. United States, 217 USPQ 193 (Fed.Cir. 1983). In that decision, the court stated, at page 199:

As has been previously explained, the available art shows each of the elements of the claims in suit. Armed with this information, would it then be non-obvious to this person of ordinary skill in the art to coordinate these elements in the same manner as the claims in suit? The difficulty which attaches to all honest attempts to answer this question can be attributed to the strong temptation to rely on hindsight while undertaking this evaluation. It is wrong to use the patent in suit as a guide through the maze of prior art references, combining the right references in the right way so as to achieve the result of the claims in suit. Monday morning quarterbacking is quite improper when resolving the question of non-obviousness in a court of law.

In In re Geiger, 2 USPQ2d, 1276 (Fed.Cir. 1987) the court stated, at page 1278:

We agree with appellant that the PTO has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching suggestion or incentive supporting the combination.

Applicant submits that there is not the slightest suggestion in either Norris et al. or Gallagher, Jr. that their respective teachings may be combined as suggested by the Examiner. Case law is clear that, absent any such teaching or suggestion in the prior art, such a combination cannot be made under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Neither Norris et al. nor Gallagher, Jr. disclose, or suggest a modification of their specifically disclosed structures that would lead one having ordinary skill in the art to arrive at Applicant's claimed structure. Applicant hereby respectfully submits that no combination of the cited prior art renders obvious Applicant's amended claims.

Application No. 10/603,619

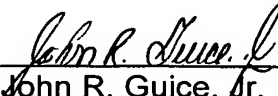
Summary

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested. Should any points remain in issue, which the Examiner feels could best be resolved by either a personal or a telephone interview, it is urged that Applicant's local attorney be contacted at the exchange listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: September 25, 2006

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